

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Foreign Office has issued as a Parliamentary paper [Africa, No. 19, 1903] a report on the trade and general conditions of the British Central Africa Protectorate for 1902-1903, by Major F. B. Pearce, Acting Commissioner. This exhaustive report, which includes, besides detailed statistics of trade, very careful meteorological tables, and a useful map to illustrate them, covers the whole administration of the Protectorate, and is in the main a record of steady progress and intelligent development. The most interesting passages at the present moment is, perhaps, that in which Major Pearce deals with the labour question.

"The migration in search of work of certain natives within the Protectorate limits to Beira and South Rhodesia still continues. The districts from which these natives proceed annually are generally the West Nyasa and Lower Shire districts. Although it is impossible to give definite figures as to the numbers that go down of their own accord, there cannot be less than 3,000 or 4,000 that annually make the journey. They return to their homes in the Protectorate after six or eight months' work. The West Nyasa natives, as a rule, Salisbury, and are in great demand as house-boys and cooks. The natives of the Lower Shire district proceed, in addition to Salisbury and South Rhodesia generally, to Beira, where they readily find employment. In this connection the collectors of the districts unanimously report that a great improvement takes place in the native after contact with civilization in South Africa; his ideas are enlarged, and his desire is to build better houses and to dress in a more cleanly manner. Many on their return home bring back as much as £10 or £15. As regards the question whether a native's morals and physical nature are benefited by a journey and work in South Africa (or otherwise), it may be interesting to refer to the opinion recorded in the *Aurore*, the paper of the Livingstonia Mission on Lake Nyasa, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Laws, a missionary of extremely long residence in the country, and with an unparalleled knowledge of the British Central Africa native. Remarkable on the journey of natives to the Salisbury Goldfields, and their return, it states:—But our experience of the influence of Salisbury disappoints some of the fears we once had. The long journey, the European wonders, the very hard work, and the personal superintendence of the white man, all seem to produce, among the Ngoni at least, a more polite, but dignified, and a cleaner and hard-working man. The collectors of the district concerned also state, with reference to the improvement that is observable in natives who proceed out of the Protectorate in search of work, that instead of the dull intellect, without any other thought than women, food, and beer, of the older native who has never left his home, and who, moreover, is content to be clothed with rags and without the slightest impression or knowledge of anything outside the circle of his fields, the younger generation, who have sought improvement beyond the limits of their own country, have a far better stamp of countenance; they keep themselves clean, build better houses, and show a great desire to learn to read and write. They are also more generally ready to refer to European justice, and their bearing tends greatly to improve the confidence of the native population with the Administration. In some cases the wives of the natives proceed to South Rhodesia also, accompanying their husbands, and they likewise readily find employment. It has been observed that natives who proceed south and earn perhaps 40s. a month are quite ready on their return home to accept, if they seek work in the Protectorate, the usual low rate of 1s. or 5s. Besides these annual journeys made by natives, which have been going on now for several years, there has been a decided movement of the population in the Shire Highlands. This, however, is an immigration of natives from Portuguese territory lying between Lake Chilwa and the coast. These people are generally known as Angwani, and are probably part of the aboriginal population which occupied the eastern boundaries of Lake Chilwa and the Luangwa River when the Yans from the east coast of Lake Nyasa entered the Angwani country and became masters of it. (One of the chief reasons for the immigration of the Angwani population now is the bad crops and scanty food-supply, which, owing to the lack of rains, has been observable in this part of Africa. Moreover, the Angwani have begun to appreciate that they are enabled to live in peaceful possession of their villages and fields within the Protectorate. It is interesting to observe the rapid change for the better which takes place in these wild people after a short sojourn in the Protectorate. They have always been notorious as robbers and most expert thieves, and it has been stated that where they cannot steal with their hands they steal with their toes. The Church of Scotland Mission must have the credit of first getting in touch with these people, as for the last five years this mission has had stations in Portuguese Angwaland. Two or three years ago, if an ordinary load of calico or other article were given unknowingly to an Angwani carrier it was almost a certainty that the carrier and load disappeared altogether. If the load happened to be calico, or some other salable article, he would cross back into Portuguese territory with it. If the load happened to be of no use, he would take the first opportunity of depositing it in the grass by the roadside and decamp. Such actions as these are, I am glad to say, practically unknown amongst our own Protectorate natives, and their extraordinary honesty is one of the features which makes it possible to possess the efficient postal service we

have, and, in fact, to a great extent, the whole system of transport within the Protectorate is possible only owing to this gratifying honesty of the native carriers. During the whole time the mails have been carried by postal carriers there has scarcely been a single case in which the bags have been tampered with, and in only one instance have registered letters containing money or parcels gone astray. There are now 15,000 Angwani in the Blantyre district alone, and there is no doubt, as those people find they can live peacefully and possess fields and houses of their own, that the immigration will continue, and that they will form a valuable addition to the population. The native population of the Protectorate is in a satisfactory condition, and during the course of the past twelve months there has been no trouble or disturbance of any importance within the Protectorate. Serious crime has been, as usual, exceedingly small, and the British Central Africa native continues to maintain his reputation as a gentle and law-abiding person."

THE MYSTERY OF LHASA.

It may be said, at the beginning of the twentieth century, that, except for the two poles there is not a corner of the earth where white men have not penetrated. Yet, in truth, there exists on the Asiatic continent, hardly 200 miles from the frontier of British India, a city, the capital of Tibet, to which the "white men" of Europe and America are absolutely forbidden access. Within a distance of from 150 to 200 miles from this city all the roads leading to it at the place where they cross the frontier to the province of Wu, of which Lhasa is the chief town, are jealously guarded by pickets of Tibetan soldiers. Immediately upon perceiving a suspicious-looking caravan the sentinels notify the local authorities. The advancing traveller then sees rise up before him a whole detachment of armed men, commanded by high functionaries of the country, who without discussing the matter politely insist that the bold pioneer retraces his steps. They even offer him the money and food necessary for the return journey, at the same time warning him that if he continues on his way to Lhasa he will pay for it with his life.

This will make intelligible why the story of the efforts of the enlightened Kaluik Mongolian Narzunof to explore Lhasa reads like the romance of fiction, but the story which the intrepid traveller relates will almost show why the Tibetans have such a religious dread of the desecrating foreigner.

One morning as Narzunof was walking about, waiting an opportunity to take a photograph, he saw for the first time a spectacle which, it seems, is common enough about Lhasa. He quickly took a photograph of what he saw—two men, pilgrims who were making the tour of Lhasa for the third time, not on foot, but flat on their stomachs, measuring the perimeter of the Holy City with their bodies. They threw themselves down the length of their whole bodies, resting on their hands, then, drawing their legs to them, they stood up to prostrate themselves again immediately, this time placing their feet where their head had last been. Beginners put little boards on the palms of their hands to break the force of the blows, and try to fall without straining their arms; but as soon as they have accustomed themselves a little they fall on their hands. Think of the length of time and, above all, of the patience it requires to make thus the tour of the Holy City, a distance of about thirteen miles. But there are some fervent pilgrims who do more than this, for they go seven times round the city. Others, instead of measuring the way by the length of their persons, measure it by width of their faces; they touch their foreheads to the ground, then, changing place laterally, they press their faces again at the spot next to the one they have just touched. It takes the pilgrim one month to make the tour of Lhasa in this fashion. It is a much longer method, but is not nearly so painful as the other.—*The Century*.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

There are at present 19 steamship services subsidised by the Japanese Government, the amount of the subsidies granted this year being Yen 6,186,230. The money thus paid out from the National Treasury is distributed as follows:—

	Yen.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	4,582,367
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	1,013,880
Oseka Shosen Kaisha	392,110
Oya Shichibei	149,000
Taito Kisen Kaisha	57,873
Total	Yen 6,186,230

The annual navigation encouragement subsidies which the Japanese Government has to pay in the next five years are stated below:

Y. ar.	Yen.
1904	6,069,189
1905	6,021,189
1906	5,441,189
1907	4,639,746
1908	4,341,804

The steamship services subsidised by the State are the European, the Hongkong-San Francisco, the Yokohama-Melbourne, the Hongkong-Seaside, the Shanghai-Hankow, the Japan Sea, the Yokohama-Shanghai, the Kobe-North China, the Kobe-Corea-North China, the Kobe- Vladivostok, the Kobe-Otani, the Aomori-Mororan, the Kobe-Corea, the Yokohama-Bombay, the Shanghai-Soochow, the Shanghai-Kwangchow, the Soochow-Kwangchow, the Hankow-Tientsin, and the Idzumiha lines.

THE QUESTION OF MANCHURIA.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following amusing story, which it states to be authentic. It proves, says our contemporary, the crass ignorance and apathy of many of the highest mandarins in the country, and the pity of it that the destinies of China should be in the hands of such men as the "hero" of the present anecdote. A short time ago, as a number of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and other officials of the various Boards and Ministries were congregated in the ante-room of the Grand Council Chamber, waiting for the coming of their Majesties to give them audience, the conversation naturally turned upon the Russian occupation of Manchuria. Then up stood H. H. Li Chao-wei, Vice-President of the Board of War, and declared, "Your Excellencies, if you would take my advice I should say, 'Let the Russians remain in Manchuria. Our Government will find it both more economical and less bothersome.'" There were many ejaculations of surprise heard in the room at this declaration; some shook heads, shut their eyes, and tried to appear unconcerned, while others tried to look wise as if they knew all about it, but no one seemed inclined to ask questions, thereby betraying his ignorance on such a burning subject. At last a venturesome secretary of the Waifuin, whose youthful appearance gave him the license to seek information, broke the oppressive silence that had suddenly fallen upon the room and timidly asked, "Will your Excellency deign to enlighten my befogged intellect and guide my understanding by showing how this can be?" Another pause, during which the deep and sagacious Vice-President Li Chao-wei looked contemptuously at his questioner. Then, as if pitying such ignorance, that wise statesman replied, "Why, if we insist upon the Russian forces occupying Manchuria, how are we to protect their railway there, I should like to know? Where are our troops to do the work? Then when once the Russians are gone we will have the terrible *Hung Hu-tse* (Red-beards) mounted bandits raiding everywhere, plundering the railway stations and works, and destroying the railway wherever they can. What would be the result, allow me to ask your Excellencies; shall we not have the Russian Minister here hammering at the door of the Waifuin demanding heavy indemnities for the damage done upon Russian railway property, accompanied, perhaps, by other heavy demands for Russian lives lost at the hands of the banditti. Would it not, then, be much more economical and cause us infinitely less trouble if we allow the Russians to remain in Manchuria to protect their own property at their own expense, while we enjoy peace and prosperity within the protecting walls of Peking and quietly back under the sunny and balmy influence of her Imperial Majesty, 'the Old Ancestress'?" (Note:—The "Old Ancestress," or *Lao Tzu-tung*, the term of endearment given to the Empress Dowager after her return to Peking from Hsian; *Lao Fo-yeh*, or "Old Buddha," was her prior designation.) After spending out the foregoing long speech, Vice-President Li Chao-wei glared through his huge spectacles upon his audience as if to challenge any dissentient. But no one present had the audacity to do so, as his plan fitted so nicely with the *dolce far niente* policy of the company. On the contrary, nothing but words of approval were to be heard, such as "Kao-ming, Yuan-lu" ("Highly intelligent, far-seeing indeed!") and the like. Just then the signal of tinkling bells and the clash of cymbals in the distance presaged the approach of the "Old Ancestress" and the Emperor and everyone arose preparatory to filing into the audience chamber.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

In an article in *Dun's Review* on the American Monetary Commission it is remarked that with the financial policy of the United States for the Philippines, Great Britain's plans in the Straits and the French system in Indo-China, there is closely associated the necessity for similar conditions in China. As a long step in that direction can be made by putting silver bullion in as steady a position as possible, the proposition was made to the leading Governments that wide fluctuations in the price of the white metal might be avoided by regulating the purchases for coinage. Within the past year we have had silver at the lowest point on record, followed by a recovery of over five pence per ounce at London, which was largely due to buying by the States for Philippine coinage. In order to maintain the compromise silver coin at a ratio of thirty-two to one it is essential that these erratic variations in the silver bullion market be checked. The American Commission found that leading authorities recognized the importance of this fact, and it was agreed that the difficulty might be obviated to a large extent by disributing purchases of silver for coinage with certain regularity as to quantity and time. In other words, the market should not be depressed by long periods of inactivity and suddenly inflated by an unexpected demand from one of the great nations. If the dealers know that France will buy certain amounts on definite dates, the United States other quantities also at fixed intervals, and similarly for other countries, the natural effect will be less fluctuation in price.

NEW RED SEA LIGHTS.

The British Admiralty has given notice describing the character of the lights to be exhibited along the southern part of the Red Sea. They are respectively at:—(1) Jubel Tor, (2) Zebayir islands, Centre Peak island, (3) Abu Ali, Quoin Island, (4) Mokha, on the south coast. Further notice will be given when these lights are exhibited, which it is understood will be not long hence, as the lanterns are in place and everything points to an early illumination.

INSURANCE FRAUD IN JAPAN.

A remarkable attempt to defraud the Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Canada has been discovered at Nara, Japan, says the *Kobe Chronicle*. It appears that a man named Saito, living at Nara, believing he had cancer in the stomach, consulted a local physician, when his suspicion was confirmed, the physician warning him that he had but a few months to live. The physician's assistant, learning this, saw in it a good way to make a good sum of money, so he approached Saito and proposed that he should get his life insured, which, he said, could easily be done, as cancer in the stomach was most difficult to detect unless some hint was given to the doctor of its presence. Saito agreed, on condition that his widow be paid 200 yen on his death. Preliminaries were at once entered into. The medical advisor to the company examined the man Saito, and reported favourably upon him, and accordingly a policy for 8000 yen was secured, the half annual premium amounting to 235.05, which was paid by Saito's accomplices. On the 7th of September the company received news of Saito's death, and an application for payment of the amount of the insurance money. A representative of the company from Osaka, the head office in Japan, visited Nara, and found all in order, medical certificate of death, etc., and accordingly the 8000 yen was paid in the usual course of business. But the perspicacity of a young policeman unravelled the plot, through noticing that the largest house in the district was occupied for only a few days, the temporary occupants leaving suddenly and secretly, the house having merely been taken by the widow and her accomplices in order to deceive the insurance company's agents when enquiring into Saito's death. From this clue the policeman discovered the whole plot, and found that while the widow only received the promised 200 yen, the balance of the money was divided among the physician's assistant and others who had helped him through the business. The whole party were arrested, and now await trial. Only a portion of the money has been recovered.

TRAITORS IN THE PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

The Philippines Constabulary is again supplying a story of corruption and treason. This time it is furnished by two ex-detectives in the Constabulary service, who claim that they were wrongfully dismissed from that service. It appears, according to the *Manila Cablenews*, however, that since their dismissal enough evidence has been secured to convict them, as charged, of joining the outlaws and selling their arms to the bandits. It is expected that the case will develop some sensational revelations, but as most cases of the sort emanating from the Philippines do develop sensational revelations, that statement on the part of our esteemed contemporary does not carry much surprise with it. The facts are alleged to be as follows:

The case against the two traitors servants of the Constabulary, says the *Cablenews*, during the earlier campaign against the insurrecto secretary of war, is that a portion of their dramatic story of the visit to that worthy's camp near Iloilo is only too true. They did meet Felisardo, but not in the manner that they reported to Captain Bruin, an afterwards chronicled in a newspaper interview. "It will be remembered that they said that after running all sorts of risks, they were taken as prisoners into the presence of the mighty blacksmith of Cavite, and robbed by him of their weapons. Afterwards they escaped, the story goes. They were not captured, their arms were not stolen from them, and they did not escape. That is part of the testimony against them. They entered the camp of Felisardo as his allies. They sold to him their guns. They were turned loose by the wily outlaw, in order that they might mislead Captain Bruin by false information—as they did. It will be proved that their relations with Felisardo were of the most intimate character, and that, all along, they were playing a double game—drawing the money of the United States Government with one hand, and that of the outlaw with the other and at the same time, feeding him with important information, and galling the established authorities with false reports. The papers in the case are being drawn up. They speak for themselves.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Boston Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tremont* left Victoria for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on the 26th prox.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Lyra* arrived at Victoria (B.C.) on the 24th inst.

The Indo-China steamer *Ateneo*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.

The T.K.K. steamer *Rohilla Maru* left Manila on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-day, at daylight.

The departure of the steamer *Hongkong Maru* for San Francisco via Shanghai, &c., is postponed to Saturday, the 31st inst., at noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory on the 27th and 28th inst. issued the following reports:—On the 27th at 8.15p. The typhoon is rapidly filling up on approaching the coast to the East of Hongkong.

On the 28th at 6a. Black Drums lowered. At 11.45a. The barometer has fallen rapidly, particularly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong.

The progress of the typhoon was arrested, and filling up ensued in consequence of the existence of an anticyclone of great intensity over Central China.

Severe monsoon gales are blowing in the Formosa Channel, and heavy monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Strong N. winds; fair, equally.

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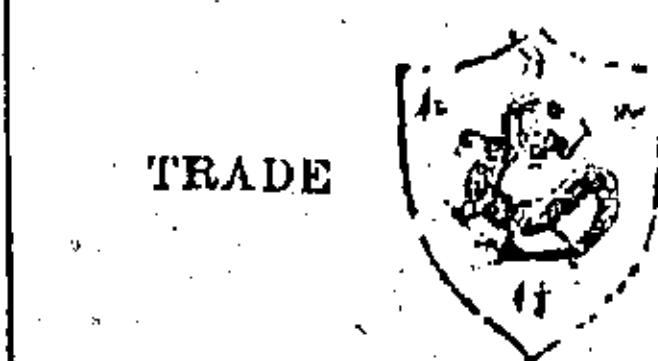
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NOTICE.

THE MATCH for next SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, will be THE CLUB v. THE GARRISON. Members wishing to play for either side are requested to enter their names in the match book kept in the Pavilion for that purpose.

PHILIP W. GOLDING,
Honorary Secretary. [3003]

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE

No. 2 of 1892,
and

IN THE MATTER OF THE

PETITION OF JOHN SAMU-
EL, of Bagat Street, Waverley,
Liverpool, England, manufacturing
Chemist, for Letters Patent
for the exclusive use within the Colony
of Hongkong of an invention for
"Improvements in the Manufacture of
bricks or artificial stone."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Petition Declaration and Specification
required by Ordinance No. 2 of 1892 have been
filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary
and that it is the intention of the said
JOHN SAMUEL to apply for Letters
Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony
of Hongkong of an invention for
"Improvements in the Manufacture of
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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
the 29th October, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his
SALES ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE—CURIOS, SILKS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.;

Comprising—
SATSUMA, KANGA, SILVER
CLOISONNE, BRONZES, TEA SETS,
VASES AND ORNAMENTS, IVORY
CARVINGS,
CUT VELVET PICTURES, CARPETS
AND RUGS, FOLDING SCREENS,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [2988]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),
the 30th October, 1903, at 11.30 A.M., at
ROSE VILLAS EAST 14, BURNHAM ROAD,
THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
therein contained, comprising—
DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-
STRAVES with WIRE and RATTAN
MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARD-
ROBE with GLASS, MARBLE-TOP
WASHSTANDS and TOILET SETS,
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING
TABLE and CHAIRS, BOOK-CASE,
OVERMANTELS, TEAKWOOD SIDE-
BOARD with GLASS, CROCKERY
and GLASS WARE, COOKING STOVE
and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

Also
ONE LADY'S BICYCLE, a quantity of
BOOKS, ONE SMALL WINE'S CASE
and a great Assortment of PLANTS in POTS.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1903. [2983]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
RE THE TACK-LEE FIRM,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER
AND TRUSTEE,
THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,
on
MONDAY,
the 2nd November, 1903, at 3 P.M., at
LAI ON'S GO DOWN, 696, West Point,
THE FOLLOWING QUANTITY OF
ASSORTED MATTINGS,
Comprising—
102 Rolls 70 to 75 lbs weight per roll,
40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
83 Rolls 20 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Pin Fa Matting,
126 Rolls 35 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Pin Fa Matting,
23 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Ngon Ko Coloured Matting,
10 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Hop Fa Coloured Matting,
2 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,
20 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Cheung Kai Coloured Matting (superior
quality),
8 Rolls 30 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,
25 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,
27 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Cheung Kai Coloured Matting,
137 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Pin Cheung Matting,
30 Rolls 40 yards long by 1 yard wide,
Cheung Kai Matting (superior quality).

956 Rolls.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1903. [2993]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE
above Club will be held in the CITY HALL
on MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, at 4 P.M.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1903. [2995]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from
the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that
GUN PRACTICE will be carried out from the
West end of Stonecutters' Island on the
undetermined dates at Barrel Targets in a
Westerly direction, to the South of Chungking
Island.

October 30th, at 6 A.M. October 31st, at 3.30 P.M.
By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1903. [2977]

THE IMPROVEMENT IN EXCHANGE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MR. H. RUTTONJEE begs to announce
that from NOVEMBER 1st, on
Account of the improvement in Exchange, the
Prices of his PROVISIONS, WINES, &c.,
will be REDUCED by 10 PER CENT.
Revised Price Lists will be ready in the
middle of November.

NOTE THE ADDRESSES:
5, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [2995]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.

RELY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1903. [11]

INTIMATIONS

(ABBREVIATED) PROSPECTUS

OF

THE HONGKONG BREWERY

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance
Hongkong 1865 to 1869, whereby the
liability of a shareholder is limited to the
amount of his shares.

CAPITAL:
Hongkong Currency \$250,000, divided into
2500 shares of \$100 each, payable as follows:—
\$50 on application
\$25 on allotment
\$12.50 on 1st May, 1904, and
\$12.50 on 1st Dec., 1904

MANAGERS:
Messrs. PAUL LEM (IRE & Co., of No. 15
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE:
WILLIAM CHARLES JACK, Esq., Hongkong.
ALBERT DENISON, Esq., Hongkong.
FRANCIS PAGET HETT, Esq., Hongkong.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

SOLICITOR:
G. K. H. BRITTON, Esq., Nos. 30 and 41 Des
Vaux Road, Hongkong.

AUDITOR:
A. R. LOWE, Esq., Chartered Accountant, Hong-
kong.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
No. 15, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The Company has been formed for the pur-
pose of acquiring land in the Colony of Hong-
kong, together with the message erections and
buildings thereon known as the Metropole
Hotel, and of erecting thereon additional
buildings convenient for the purpose of a
Brewery, and to manage, maintain, and carry on
the said Brewery and buildings when erected
and constructed.

The buildings now standing on the land
intended to be purchased are suitable with some
alterations for the purpose of a Brewery.

On the land intended to be purchased is a
supply of water in sufficient quantities for the
requirements of the brewery and very suitable
for brewing purposes, as shown by the analysis
of Mr. F. Brown, Government Analyst at
Hongkong, which analysis can be inspected at
the registered office of the Company.

After carefully going into the question of
expenses, the Promoter, Mr. E. A. Mearns, the
Manager of Messrs. P. Lemare & Co., is con-
fident that with a brewing of 500,000 gallons
only a net dividend of 15 per cent. at the
lowest will be payable on the capital of the
Company.

No complete statistics are available showing
the quantities of European and Japanese Beer
imported into Hongkong and China, but there is
no doubt that the demand for beer is increas-
ing; the following figures will show:—

Japanese Beer imported into China.

During the last three years, the Japan
Brewery Company and the Yebisu Brewery,
which are the two largest Breweries in Japan,
have paid the following dividends:—

Japan Brewery Yebisu Brewery

1899/1900 25% 27%
1900/1901 15% 27%
1901/1902 30% 25%

It is the intention of the management, as a
beginning, to supply the local markets, and it is
anticipated that there will be a demand from
the garrison at Hongkong and from the various
merchant ships calling at Hongkong.

The price for the purchase of the land and
buildings thereon intended to be purchased is
\$80,000, and it is estimated that the cost of
erecting the additional buildings necessary for
the Company and for the erection of the plant,
&c., will not exceed the sum of \$30,000.

It is believed that the brewery premises will
be completed by the month of March 1904, and
that the Brewery will be in full working order
by the month of April, 1904.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of
Association of the Company, and of any copy-
right acts and the report thereon mentioned may be
inspected at the registered office of the Company.

Forms of application for shares may be
obtained from the Company's Managers and
Bankers.

Applications for shares should be forwarded to
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
the Bankers of the Company, Hong-
kong, from whom copies of the Prospectus may
be obtained.

Copies of the Prospectus and further infor-
mation may also be obtained from the
Managers, Messrs. P. LEMARE & Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1903 [2992]

FOR SALE.

THE NEW "SUN" No. 2
ANTI-RIBBON VISIBLE
TYPEWRITER.

It is a typewriter Machine, has Anti-Ribbon
Lifting Mechanism, which costs one-tenth
the cost of a ribbon, has universal keyboard of
27 keys, and writes altogether 8 characters.
It takes in paper 8 1/2 inches and writes a line of
7 1/2 inches. It measures 8 1/2 by 12 by 11 inches
and weighs 13 pounds unpacked.

Beautiful work up reaching Print, which is
impossible with a Ribbon.

A small consignment of above Machines
having just arrived, are offered for Sale at
\$135 net.

Easy term of small monthly payments on
hire system accepted, on orders paid, from
scholars and other approved applicants wishing
to acquire a machine for learning preparatory
to clerkship or otherwise.

Circular and Particulars to be had on appli-
cation.

THE CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 2 Coronation Terrace,
(Below CAINE ROAD at the head of
the Aberdeen Stream.)
Sole Agents for Hongkong & China.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1903. [2952]

MUSIC.

RAPID Tuition given on the BANJO,
VIOLIN, &c. Terms moderate.

L. A. DE GRACA,
32, Peel Street, at
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1903. [2958]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [26]

INTIMATIONS

THE CANTON-HONGKONG ICE AND

COLD STORAGE CO., LD.

CAPITAL \$700,000.00
70,000 Shares, at \$10.00 each.

OFFICERS.—PRESIDENT:
Hon. RUSSELL COLLEGGROVE, Canton, China.

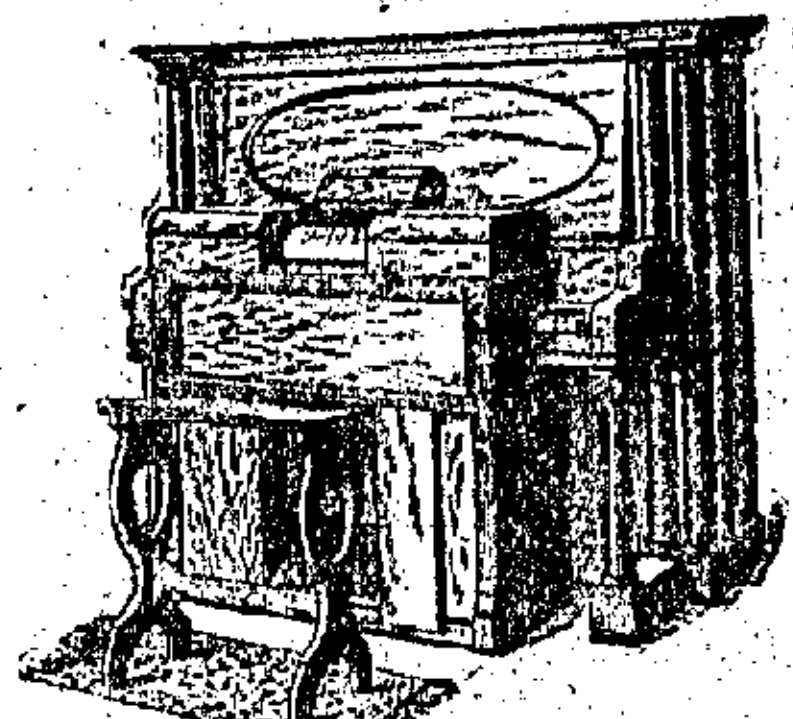
VICE PRESIDENT:
MR. CHAN A. FOK, Hongkong.

TREASURERS (Pro Tem):
MR. LAI TAI YU, Canton and Hongkong.
MR. TSENG YUT KAI

THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTE.

ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK
ARRIVING.
SPECIALLY AND MOST CAREFULLY
CHOSEN BY OUR
MR. ROBINSON,
NOW IN EUROPE.
GREAT
REDUCTIONS
in our present stock of Pianos and Musical
Goods.
Our NEW MUSIC STOCK has arrived.



THE APOLLO MASTER PIANO PLAYER

THE BEST OF ALL.

THREE STYLES.
PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has given another great testimonial to the Apollo Piano-player. She was so delighted with the instrument that she purchased by her last visit that this second testimonial is even stronger than the first one that she gave.

Mrs. Patti says that "the Apollo never has given her the slightest trouble and that the new concert grand is one of the most wonderful and perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."

Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2484]

WANTED.

LESSONS in English language by a
Young German; eventually will give
German Lessons in return.

Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1903. [2490]

SHORTHAND.

SHORTHAND taught privately. Pitman's
System.

Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1903. [2494]

WANTED BY THE TANJONG
PEGAR DOCK COMPANY.
LIMITED, Singapore, an EXPERIENCED
MAN to take charge of the Estate Building
Department outside. Must have had considerable
experience in house building and repairing,
used to native labour, able to set out and to take
out quantities and measure up.

Only fit class man need apply, stating age
qualifications and salary required to the
SECRETARY, The Tanjong Pegar Dock
Company, Limited, Singapore.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1903. [2488]

DANCING.

PLEASE NOTE.

MRS. DONALDSON (Daughter of
Professor F. F. WALLACE, of Rose-
mount Dancing Academy, Glasgow), begs to
inform the residents of Hongkong and district
that her Classes are now forming in the CITY
HALL, and beginners who wish to be able to
dance this season in time for the Scotch Ball
should enrol at once.

BEGINNERS' CLASS.
Twice weekly ... \$10 a month.

ADVANCED CLASS.
Once a week ... \$7 a month.

CHILDREN'S CLASS.
Once a week ... \$4 a month.

PRIVATE CLASSES or PUPILS as may
be arranged.
Pupils enrolled at the Robinson Piano Co. Ltd
Hongkong, 15th October 1903. [2483]

KOWLOON ROTISSERIE.

NO. 31, ELGIN ROAD, Kowloon (Two
doors next to Kowloon Hotel).
Meats is a Carte, Steaks, Chops, &c., &c., at
any time between 7 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. Monthly
terms on application.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1903. [2478]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
27, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [2490]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [2483]

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 25th September.

France is very anxious to see the Balkan
question settled, and is prepared to offer sugges-
tions towards that end, without compromising
herself. The fact that both Bulgaria and
Turkey are preparing for war shows that
Austria and Russia have not been as successful
in their negotiations of peace as expected.
Beyond protecting the lives of her own subjects,
France will not interfere; she is keenly watching
the development of events, and will act in con-
junction with other Powers when the time
comes. Not much importance is attached to the
coming meeting in Vienna between the Tsar and
the Emperor Francis Joseph, so far as averting
a conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey is con-
cerned, though a great deal may be done otherwise,
such as the attempt to secure the co-operation of
Germany in an occupation of European Turkey
should Bulgaria, or even Serbia, force on a war.
However peaceful the Sultan may be, matters
are too critical actually for the present crisis to
pass over quietly; the recent overtures
made by the Sultan to the Bulgarian Govern-
ment are not likely to solve the difficulty.
Germany, who is at the back of Turkey, has to
be reckoned with; Bulgaria stands alone, and
is left to do the best she can, despite her appeals
and protests. The situation in Macedonia
just now recalls events in Crete nearly eight
years ago, but that it is far more difficult to
find a solution for the difficulties in Macedonia
than those of Crete; even an European congress,
as favoured by France, would be useless unless
having an army at its back, Russia cannot
exactly do as she likes, for she has to take into
serious consideration the attitude of her many
rivals, and the steps which they are likely
to take in the event of war. Bulgaria and
Turkey are likely to adjourn their quarrel till
spring.

There has really been no harvest this year in
France, wheat fields and vineyards have both
suffered fearfully from the weather; the persist-
ent cold and rain experienced everywhere have
left their mark, and the greater part of
agricultural France has been victimised.
Normandy is admitted to have suffered most,
according to reports and statistics of the
Ministry of Agriculture; the crop of apples is
worthless, while corn is far below the average.
In the centre and south of France the loss is
somewhat less than in the north, but grain is
very poor, and light. Vineyards have been
totally wrecked in many places; vines have
indeed been so injured by rain and storms, that
the crop is but ten per cent. in some districts
as compared with that gathered twelve months
ago. Millet, brown rot, and oidium have
spread widely, and have attacked even vines
most carefully treated with sulphur, as well as
others. Vine-growers allude to the vintage of
1901 as one of the worst on record, and this is
indeed no exaggeration.

It is no longer a secret that the French
Government is seriously contemplating the
sending of an expedition to Morocco as the
only way of settling the Moroccan question;
international agreement has proved a failure.
The strengthening of garrisons by France in
Algeria, and the moving of additional battalions
of infantry and squadrons of cavalry nearer the
frontier of Morocco, may only be precautionary
measures, as the French declare, but for all
that, are not without significance, and indicate
readiness of action. France has no intention of
declaring war against Morocco, though she wishes
once and for all to put a stop to incursions into
Algeria, which of late have become more and
more frequent, and as daring. England had
enough to do in the Sudan, and France is not
anxious to go through what she did in Africa.
Insurrection is ever a possible danger for
France in North Africa, and this she must ever
be ready to suppress from the earliest stage.

London is bad enough, but Paris is
rapidly getting a worse city for drink. The
Government frankly admits that the drink
question in France continues to grow
more acute. Some Frenchmen declare that
the condition of their own country in this
respect is more deplorable than any other
European country. Anglophobists can no longer
jeer at England, and draw attention to the
fact that London garters, which, according to their
idea, are always full of gin-soaked men and women
of the shopkeeping classes. A medical man
who is about to write a series of articles on the
important and painful subject, states that during
the last few years France has become the most
alcoholic as well as the most tuberculous of
all the great races. Appeals are being
constantly made by leading patriots to those
French people that live on drink, as it were, to
imitate Great Britain, the United States,
Sweden, and Norway, and become as temperate.
These nations, by their persistent efforts, have
succeeded in putting down the drink evil. France,
on the contrary, does nothing; every facility is
accorded in France to those that deal in the
sale of spirits. The consumption of alcohol
has increased by 250 per cent. during the past
forty years in France, as compared with only
10 per cent. in England. France is no longer
the most sober of European nations; she
actually consumes more than twice as much
alcohol per head as England does. Alarming
as this state of things is, there is very little
if any sign on the part of good Frenchmen to
aid in the work of reform.

The members of the French commercial world
dislike having or reading about German trade
expansion; unpleasant as the subject is for
them, they are forced to swallow the bitter pill,
and acknowledge its progressive reality. What
is most surprising to French businessmen, that
Germany's rapid progress in external markets
continues despite financial and other serious hin-
drances. Figures speak for themselves; during
the six months ending in June last, the value of
German exports increased by nearly 10 millions
sterling, while imports reached an even larger
extent. French trade is nothing as compared
to this; even the commerce of England, though
much more satisfactory than that of France,
shows nothing like Germany's rate of growth.
German progress is not only limited to com-
mercial affairs; the increase of Germany's navy
must also be taken into good account. This is
an item which France views as equally serious,
not to say threatening. German ships leave
nothing to be desired either in point of con-
struction or speed; France cannot indulge in
such a proud boast. What is best to be done
in order to become Germany's equal? France
prefers other nations that are superior to her
to answer that question and to lead the way.

Few rivers afford such a variety of "fish" to
amateur anglers as does the Seine. Last year
(1892) there were found 16,549 dogs, 1,355 cats,
1,630 rats, 741 turkeys, 3 pigeons, 377 canaries,
150 other birds of various description, 1,712
hares, 21 rabbits, 5 sheep, 1 parrot, 1 serpent
(not the sea cow), some 50,000 lbs. of meat, and
1,300 lbs. of fish. The miraculous draught
of fishes was nowhere in it. No wonder
Parisian anglers described the season as being
a good one! If more "wonders of the deep" are
brought up, the municipality might think it
worth while opening a museum, wherein to
store such relics. Citizens no longer have any
faith in the purity of the Seine water. How
can they?

It may not be generally known that when-
ever President Loubet goes out shooting, the
"bag" is divided into three sections, the first
and choicest birds, hares, or rabbits going to the
members of the extreme left in the Senate and
the Chamber, the Government's chief supporters.
The second section goes to private friends of
the President's guests and the rest is distributed
among hospitals. M. Loubet's own share is
not even mentioned; he has to pay for his own
game.

The Municipal Council is engaged since
some time on improvements. Since the recent
disaster on the Paris Underground Railways,
the municipality has been endeavouring to
discover means to prevent the recurrence of
such a holocaust, and to afford greater facilities
to those whose duty it is to save life. Special fire
or smoke helmets for irreplaceable atmospheres
will shortly be distributed by way of experiment
to a few firemen in this city. When a helmet
of this kind was sent to the Council for
approval some months ago, the municipality
expressed itself so satisfied with it that it voted
a sum of 3,000 francs for the manufacture and
experimental use of a number of such helmets
or casques. A few of these are to be immediately
sent to various principal stations. The
helmet in question consists of a glazed
circular headpiece surmounted by a small
chamber containing an air-pump, and a vizor
to protect the face. With the air-pump are
connected two tubes, one for inspiration, and the
other for expiration, and merging in an indi-
vidual rubber pipe connected with an air compressor
near the spot to be explored. Three men are
necessary, one to penetrate into the choke-area,
the other to hold a safety lamp, while the third
works the air-compressor. The helmet is con-
sidered as very practical, and likely to become
general.

M. Jacques Lebandy reports progress from
his "Saharan Empire"; his project, since the
details of same have become publicly known, is
serious. The practical idea of the young sugar
king is to convert the sandy and uncultivated
territories on the coast of the Sahara desert into
an up-to-date flourishing French Colony; a
veritable maritime city with deep water port
accessible to vessels of deep draught; houses,
hotels, theatres are also to be built in due time.
It is to be hoped that the troublesome natives
will not interfere in the work of civilisation, and
that M. Jacques Lebandy, who is spending his
millions in so profitable a manner, may live long
to enjoy the fruits of his labour.

General Avon, like Lord Roberts, has the
interest of his men, and soldiers in general at
heart. Dwelling upon the miseries of militarism
in France, he draws attention to the fact that
there are some 2-4,000 young men, actually in
Paris, whose term of military service has expired,
and who are without employment. Ten thousand
of these ex-soldiers may be better off than the rest,
and can afford to wait until something turns up.
The General urges employers to do their level
best for the thousands unable to find work, and
to come at once to the assistance of the homeless.
This sad spectacle is repeated annually, and very
little is done to amend the situation of those
that have served their country.

The Peace Conference now being held at Rouen
cannot be congratulated on the following foolish
resolution, namely, that defensive treaties con-
taining an obligation of assistance from one
Power to another in case of aggression could
not be considered legitimate unless there was a

proviso that each contracting party should try
to bring about arbitration. A strange way for
sentimentalists to further the object they cherish
so much!

During the last fifty years, the average wages
of men in France have doubled, while those of
women have more than doubled. The chief
reason in wages took place between 1871 and 1893,
when France's new economic regime was in
full force. Such is the admirable contribution
made by M. Meline to the fiscal question.

The French may be excused for not being
able to understand the present political puzzle
in England; they do not profess to understand
politics at home, in consequence of their con-
fusion. English politics up to now were
followed because clearer, but since the Cabinet
crisis, when Englishmen even cannot make
anything out of the middle, Parisians have
given up both in despair.

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Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [118]

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Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [1449]

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [21]

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1897. [12]

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THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
company are prepared to ACCEPT First
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SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May 1895. [72]

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HONG KONG, 30th July, 1903. [2180]

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Hongkong, 3rd August, 1903. [2185]

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [2473]

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I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £3,000,000 0 0

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 637,500 0 0

II. FUND FUNDS ... 2,887,500 11 1

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Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1638]

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Hongkong, 4th March, 1903. [2409]

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [2873]

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TELEPHONE, 222.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1903.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1903. [21]

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

(continued)

